(v) सामाजिक एकीकरण

(vi) समुदाय आधारित पुनर्वास।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम बहुत प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित किया गया है जिससे व्यापकता 1981 में 57/10,000 से घटें, 1 97 में 5.8/10,000 तक हो गई है ।

गत वर्ष के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई उपलब्धियां नीचे दी गई हैं :—

	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
रोगी पता लगाना	218240	465091
रोगी का उपचार	218240	460371
रोगी को छुट्टी देना	424700	493103

ICMR Report on Dengue

1552. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL:

SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the new dengue disease paradigm has secured a firm foothold in India, as part per report in ICMR bulletin of January, 1997;

(b) if so, what are the various types of dangue;

(c) what are the various reasons for its spread in the country; and

(d) in what manner Government propose to wipe out this disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Dengue has been endmic in India since long. There are many types of Deague like undifferentiated dengue fever, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Haemorrhagic Fever with shock syndrome (DSS).

(c) The reasons for spread of Dengue in the country can be attributed to:

— Major demographic changes like uncontrolled urbanisation coupled with excessive population growth;

— Sub-standard housing and inadequate water and waste disposal system;

— Repid movement of infected humans;

— Creation of mosquitogenic conditions through stagnation of water in water containers, coolers, cisterns, unused tyres, flower vases, pots etc.

(d) An Action Plan for prevention and control of Dengue and Guidelines for preparation of a Contingency Plan for tackling possible outbreaks of Dengue have been prepared and circulated to all the State Government for undertaking the following measures:—

—Intensification of surveillance activities;

—Vector Control measures;

—Strengthening of Hospital Services for proper management of Cases.

—Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities;

—Cource reduction;

—Organisation of Training Programmes; and

— Mass awareness Campaign by the local body.